

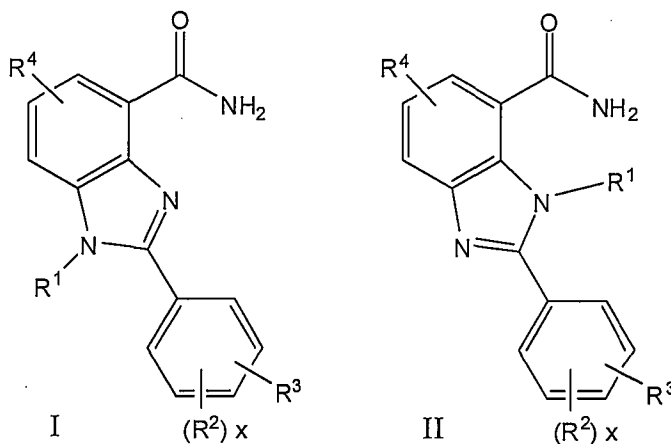
Amendments to the Claims:

Please amend the claims as specified below. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

1. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



in which

R¹ is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR¹¹ or a group R⁵, where R¹¹ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl, and

R² is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF₃, nitro, NHCOR²¹, NR²²R²³, OH, O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, O-C₁-C₄-alkylphenyl, NH₂, or phenyl, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by at most two radicals R²⁴, and R²¹ and R²² independently of one another are hydrogen or C₁-C₄ ~~alkyl~~ alkyl, and R²³ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, or phenyl and R²⁴ is OH, C₁-C₆-alkyl, O-C₁-C₆-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF₃, nitro or NH₂, and

~~x~~ ~~x~~ may be 0, 1 or 2 and

R^3 is $-D-(F^1)_p-(E)_q-(F^2)_r-G$, where p, q and r may not simultaneously be 0, or R^3 is $-E-(D)_u-(F^2)_s-(G)_v$, it also being possible for the radical E to be substituted by one or two radicals A, and if $v = 0$, E is imidazole, pyrrole, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, pyrrolidine or piperidine, or R^3 is B and

R^4 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, OH, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, or $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, where R^{41} and R^{42} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

R^{43} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl or phenyl, and

D is S or O

E is phenyl, imidazole, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, furan, thiazole, isoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, or trihydroazepine, and

F^1 is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl group and

F^2 is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl group and

p may be 0 or 1

q may be 0 or 1, and

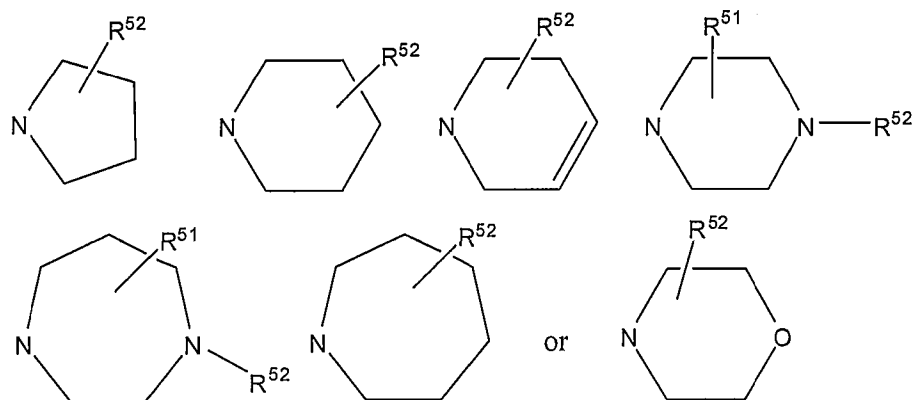
r may be 0 or 1 and

s may be 0 or 1

u may be 0 or 1

v may be 0 or 1

G may be $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or

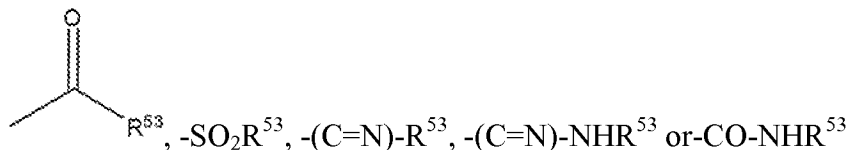


where

R^{51} is hydrogen or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, or $(CH_2)_t$ -K

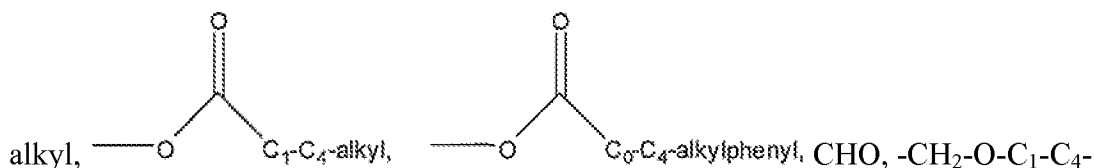
and

R^{52} is hydrogen, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl,



in which

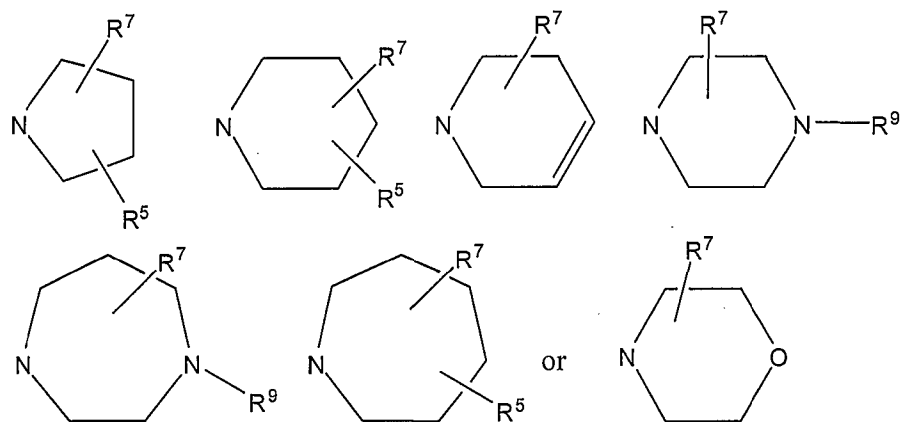
R^{53} may be branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, where in the case of R^{52} and R^{53} , independently of one another, one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl or phenyl, it also being possible for the carbocycles of the radicals R^{52} and R^{53} independently of one another to carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , $COOH$, $COOC_1$ - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, CCl_3 , C_1 - C_4 -di-alkylamino, SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, SO_2 phenyl, $CONH_2$, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $CONH$ phenyl, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, $NHSO_2$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $NHSO_2$ phenyl, S - C_1 - C_4 -



alkyl, $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $-\text{SO}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, $-\text{SO}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{NH}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkyl}$,

or two radicals form a bridge $-\text{O}-(\text{CH})_{1,2}-\text{O}-$,

B may be



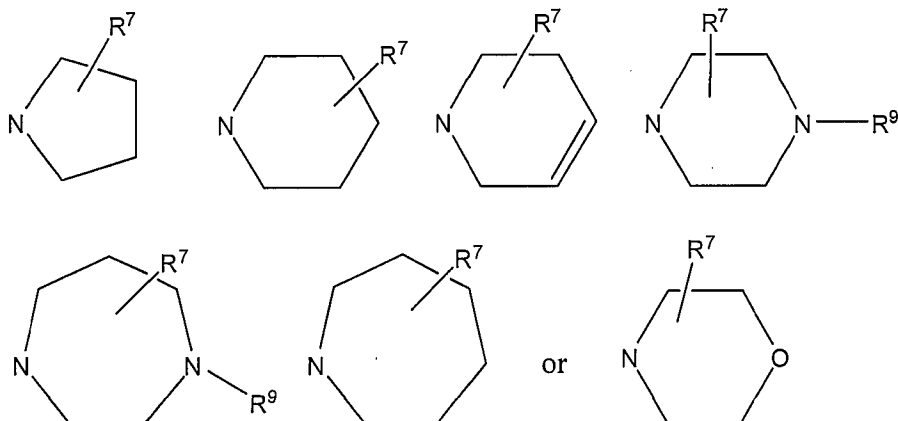
and

A may be hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro, OH, $\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, $\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$, NH_2 , branched or unbranched $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6\text{-alkyl}$, CN or $\text{NH}-\text{CO}-\text{R}^{33}$ where R^{33} is hydrogen or $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, and

$t \mp$ is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

K is $[[a]]$ phenyl, which may carry at most two radicals on the ring, $\text{NR}^{k1}\text{R}^{k2}$ wherein R^{k1} and R^{k2} are as defined for R^{41} and R^{42} respectively, $\text{NH}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$, pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1, 2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ radical, or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6\text{-alkyl}$ radical, and

R^5 may be hydrogen, $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6\text{-alkyl}$, or NR^7R^9 and



and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl or phenyl, it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to two radicals R^{71} , and

R^{71} is OH, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro,

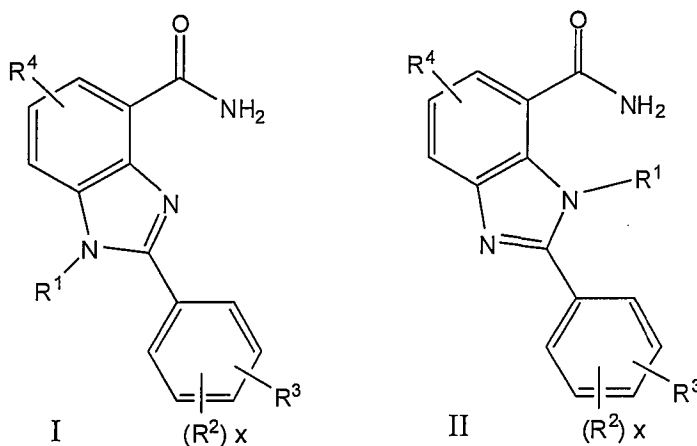
or NH_2 , and

R^8 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl, or C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, it also being possible for the ring to be substituted by up to two radicals R^{81} and

R^{81} is OH, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro, or NH_2 and

R^9 is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, $CO-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it being possible for one or two hydrogens of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical to be replaced in each case by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and phenyl, and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: iodine, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CN, CF_3 , or $SO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, or a tautomer form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

2. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



in which

R^1 is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5 , where

R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $NR^{21}R^{22}$, $NH-CO-R^{23}$, or OR^{21} , where

R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^{23} is hydrogen[,] or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^3 is $O-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-R^5$ where

R^{31} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH or $O-C_1$ - C_4 -alkyl,

m, o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

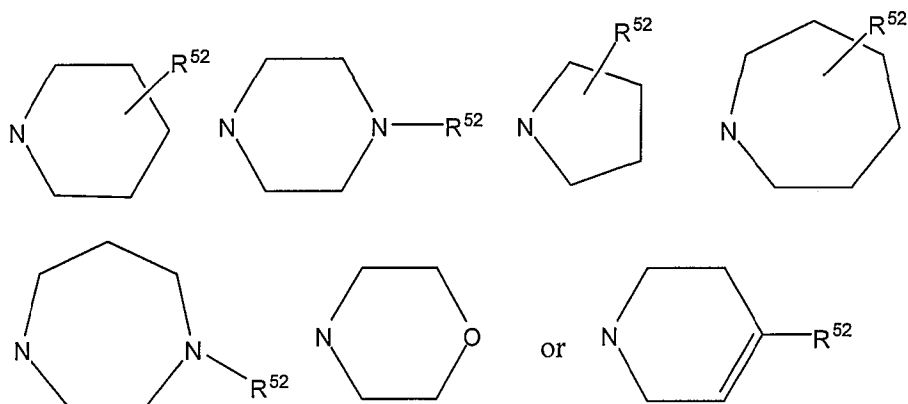
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

R^4 is hydrogen, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, or OR^{41} , where

R^{41} and R^{42} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^{43} is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

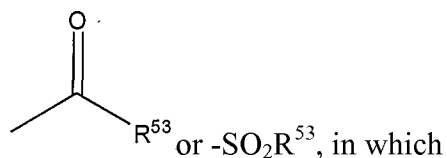
R^5 is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the following radicals



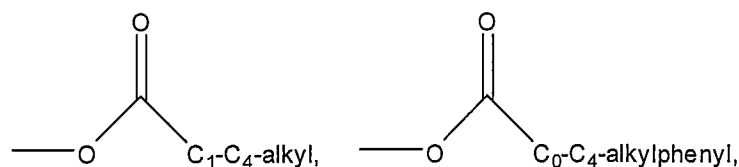
where

R^{51} is hydrogen or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, and

R^{52} is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl,



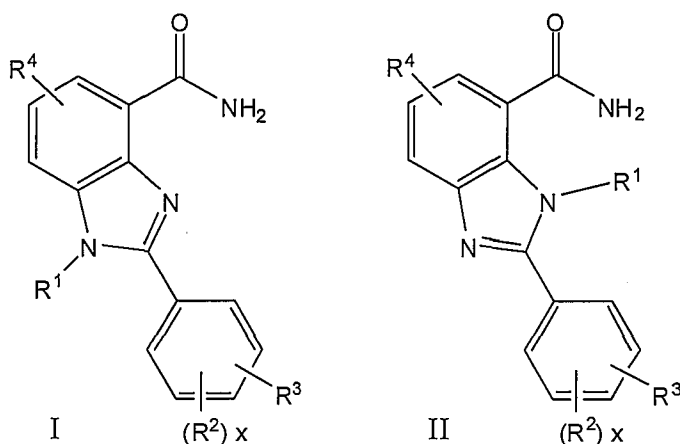
R^{53} is branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, where one hydrogen in the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical in R^{52} and R^{53} are, independently of one another, optionally replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl or phenyl, where the carbocycles of the R^{52} and R^{53} radicals may also, independently of one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , CN, COOH, COO- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 alkylamino, $-CCl_3$, C_1 - C_4 -di-alkylamino, SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, SO_2 phenyl, $CONH_2$, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $CONH$ phenyl, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl-phenyl, $NHSO_2$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $NHSO_2$ phenyl, S- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,



CHO, CH₂-O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, -CH₂OC₁-C₄-alkyl-phenyl, -CH₂OH, -SO-C₁-C₄-alkyl, -SO-C₁-C₄-alkyl-phenyl, -SO₂NH₂, -SO₂NH-C₁-C₄-alkyl or two radicals form a bridge -O-(CH)_{1,2}-O-,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

3. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



in which

R¹ is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR¹¹ or a group R⁵, where

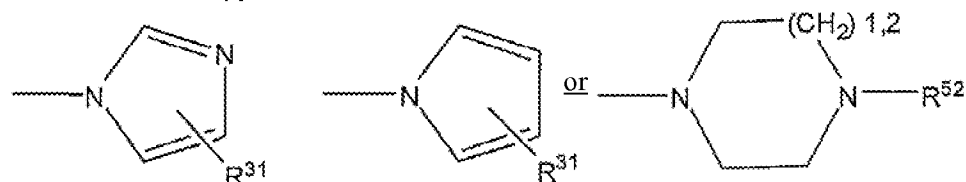
R¹¹ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl, and

R² is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, nitro, CF₃, CN, NR²¹R²², NH-CO-R²³, or OR²¹, where

R²¹ and R²² are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl, and

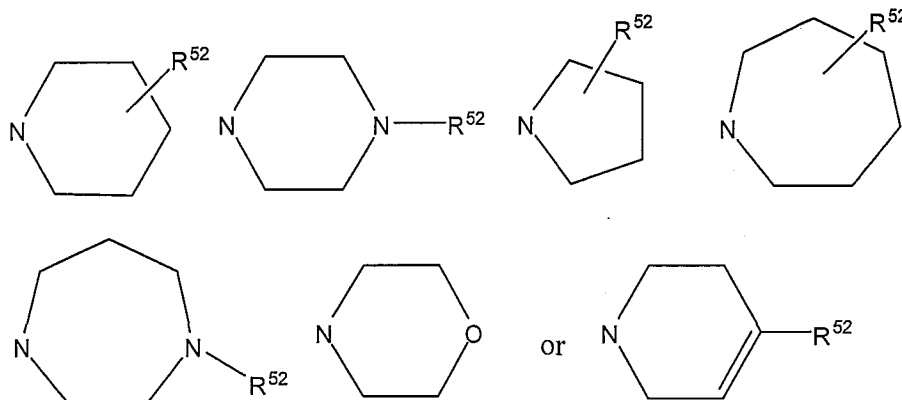
R²³ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl or phenyl, and

R³ is



and

R^{31} is hydrogen, CHO or $-O-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{32})_m-(CH_2)_n-R^5$ where
 R^{32} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,
 m, o independently of one another are 0, 1 or 2 and n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and
 R^4 is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine,
 fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, or OR^{41} , where
 R^{41} and R^{42} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and
 R^{43} is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and
 R^5 is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the radicals below



where

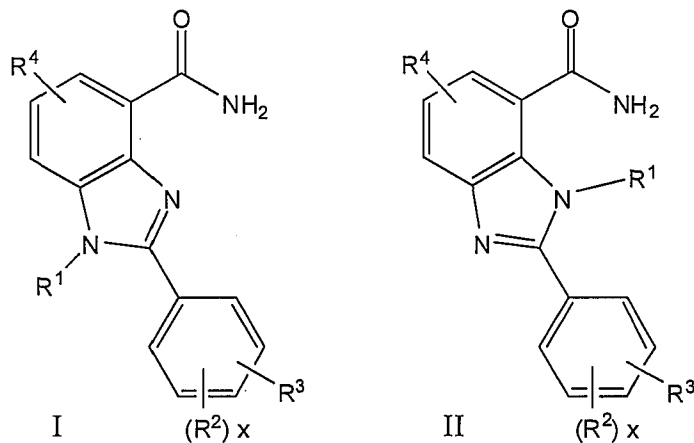
R^{51} is hydrogen or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, and
 R^{52} is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, $CO-O-C_1$ - C_4 -alkyl, $COCF_3$, or branched or unbranched
 C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical to be replaced
 by one of the following radicals: OH, $O-C_1$ - C_6 -alkyl or phenyl and for the phenyl ring
 also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched
 or unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, O -
 C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CN, or SO_2-C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, or a tautomeric form, or a possible enantiomeric or
 diastereomeric form, or a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

4. (Previously presented). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3 where R^2 is in position 3 and R^3 is in position 4 or R^2 is in position 4 and R^3 is in position 3 relative to the benzimidazole ring.

5. (Previously presented). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3 where R^1 and R^4 are hydrogen.

6. (Previously presented). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3 where R^2 is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, CN, NH_2 , or O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl.

7. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II[[.]]



in which

R^1 is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl it also being possible for one C atom of ~~the alkyl~~ the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5 , where

R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

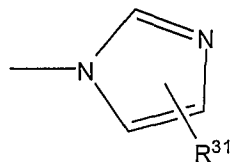
R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $NR^{21}R^{22}$, $NH-CO-R^{23}$, or OR^{21} , where

R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^{23} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

R^3 is

(i)



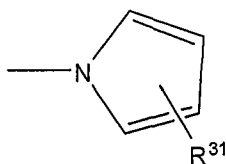
R^{31} is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_p-R^5$, where

p is 1 or 2 and

R^{52} may be hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -di-alkylamino, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CN, or SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl;

or

(ii) R^3 is



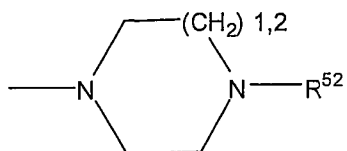
R^{31} is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_p-R^5$, where

p is 1 or 2 and

R^{52} may be hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -di-alkylamino, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CN, or SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl;

or

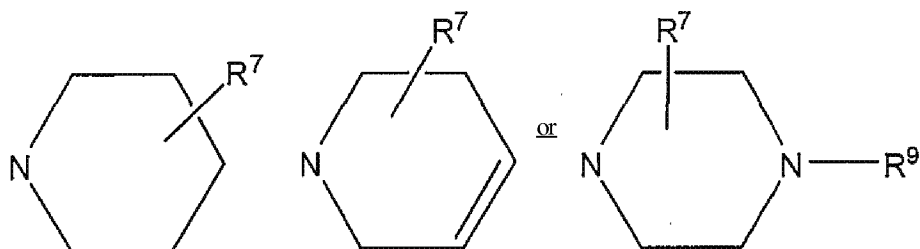
(iii) R^3 is



where R^{52} is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -di-alkylamino, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CN, or SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

8. (Previously Presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R^3 is -D- $(F^1)_p$ -(E)- $(F^2)_q$ -G, where D is O, F^1 is a C_1 - C_4 carbon chain, p is 1, q is 0 and r is 0.

9. (Currently amended). A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R^5 is a 6-membered ring selected from



and R^{52} is a phenyl ring.

10. (Previously Presented) A drug comprising besides conventional vehicles and ancillary substances a compound as claimed in claim 1.

11-13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously presented). A method for treating a disorder in which pathologically elevated PARP activities occur, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from said disorder wherein the disorder is stroke or craniocerebral trauma.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Previously presented). A method for treating ischemia, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from ischemia.

17. (Previously presented). A method for treating epilepsy, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from epilepsy.

18. (Previously presented). A method for treating damage to the kidneys after renal ischemia, damage caused by drug therapy or damage resulting after kidney transplants, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from damage to the kidneys after renal ischemia, damage caused by drug therapy or damage resulting after kidney transplants.

19. (Previously presented). A method for treating damage to the heart after cardiac ischemia, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from damage to the heart after cardiac ischemia.

20. (Previously presented). A method for treating a microinfarct said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from a microinfarct.

21. (Previously presented). A method for treating under vascularization of critically narrowed coronary arteries said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from under vascularization of critically narrowed coronary arteries.

22. (Previously presented). A method for treating an acute myocardial infarct and damage during and after medical or mechanical lysis thereof, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from an acute myocardial infarct and damage during and after medical or mechanical lysis thereof.

23. (Canceled).

24. (Previously presented). A method for treating sepsis, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from sepsis of multiorgan failure.

25. (Cancelled).

26. (Previously presented). A method for treating diabetes mellitus, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from diabetes mellitus.

Claims 27-38. (Canceled).